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Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. 3 1/2 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
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No 17 256

號三月八年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918.

千戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.50 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non-Asiatic or
3 INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VENTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Reserve Funds £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £125,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £475,940
£25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

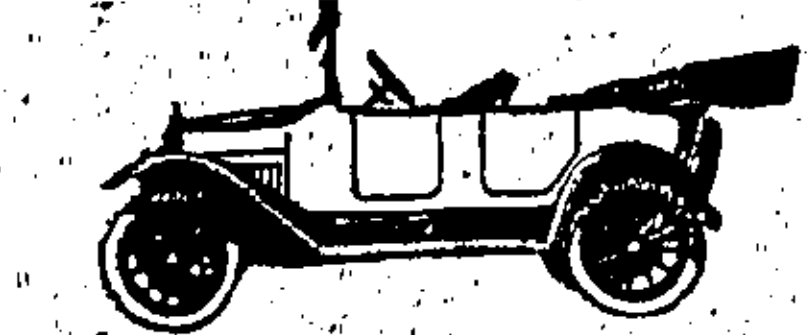
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

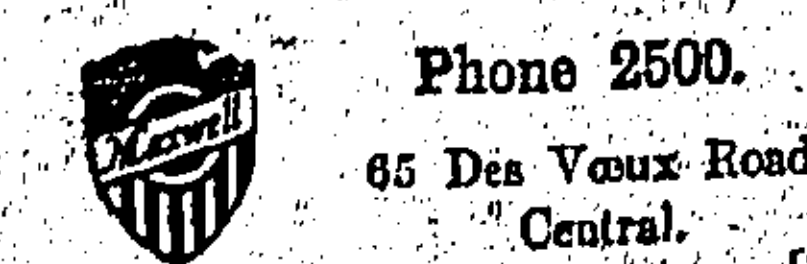
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Comproadors order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.



TANG YUK DEWIST, successor of
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Correspondence free

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings.—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



**WATSON'S
PULVOSMIDROSIS.**

AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER

Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in
the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant
odor.
Cures sore and blistered toes.

IN TINS 50 CTS. EACH.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE No. 16.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
banks. Hotel for the best food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Commodities.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class String Orchestra renders selections from 6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Surprisingly Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Landing Mast Passenger Boats.
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY

WILKINSON'S

(Established since 1822) ESSENCE OF SALAD EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of this
Lancet."

PRODUCED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

THE MOST WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

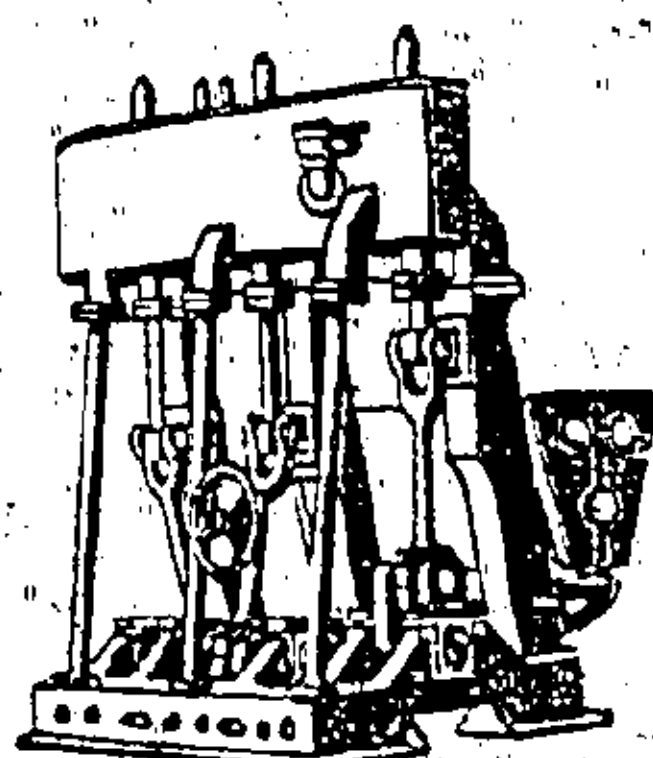
Torpid Liver, Debility, ERUPTIONS, &

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO

SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.
Victoria Dispensary, & Queen's Dispensary.



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

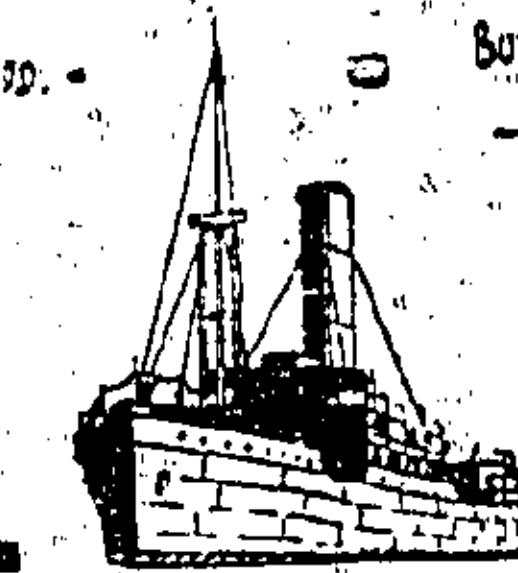
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—

—OF HONGKONG LTD.—

AGENTS: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

—TELEPHONE 45-212



GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 3" to 18" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 8" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4-STRAND 8" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

**MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.**

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrients than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1235.
Principal Factory: No. 17, North Bridge Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 5386.
Branch Factory: Cable Address "Hingwah."

THE GREAT BATTLE.

SOME BITTER FIGHTS DESCRIBED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST
AMERICAN SECTOR.

ALL ATTACKS DEFEATED.

London, Aug. 1.
Reuter's Correspondent at the
American Headquarters, telegraphing
on the evening of July 31st, says:—

That the Germans took the offensive
on the American front, which is the
centre of the salient, is the most
significant of yesterday's events.
Their attacks were genuine efforts to
gain ground, though all were defeated,
and they indicate either that the
enemy is more confident that he can
resist our advance or is under a
pressing necessity to hold it up a
little longer. He left a lot of men
beside the Ourcq, including some of
his best, which means he thought
he could gain in one day and that it
was worth paying a big price, since
he probably had 6,000 men put out
of action on a front of a mile-and-a-
half—a big price for beating, for our
front still goes forward.
General Degoutte received the
Press correspondents to-day and ex-
pressed his admiration of the Ameri-
can troops.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON AMERICAN
SECTOR.

A VILLAGE OF THE DEAD.

London, Aug. 2,
4.45 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the
American Headquarters, telegraphing
on Thursday afternoon, says:—
There was very heavy fighting on
the American front yesterday round
the ruined village of Cerges, two
miles south-east of Serzy. It had
been the stumbling-block to the ad-
vance for some days. The village
lies deep in a hollow and there is a
ten feet layer of gas in it. Hence
it is emphatically a village of the
dead.

The battle raged on the surround-
ing hills, the Germans cleverly de-
fending themselves with machine-
gun nests, especially at Bellevue
Farm, just north of Cerges, where
wheat fields gave excellent cover.
Meanwhile bitter fighting continued
between Serzy and Serres where
the Germans are also resisting des-
perately.

HEROIC WORK BY SCOTTISH
DIVISION.

ONE OF THE HARDEST FIGHTS
OF THE WAR.

London, Aug. 2,
12.25 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the
French Headquarters, telegraphing
yesterday morning, describing the
work of the Scottish Division in
General Mangin's army between the
Aisne and the Ourcq writes of
their heroic courage and endurance.
The Division had been in the Arras
sector for seven months and were
sent to the Marne. They had to
make a night march of ten miles to
the front in unknown country to
relieve the Americans. They ar-
rived at midnight and were ordered
to attack at dawn. The Germans
were waiting for the attack. Their
guns, especially heavies, were prob-
ably more numerous on this sector
than anywhere else in the battle-
field.

The Division at midnight was in
line on the Chaudun plateau, facing
the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road.
The plateau is flat and shelterless
except for a few small woods
already strewn with dead Germans,
Americans and French. The Divi-
sion attacked at dawn and met
the strongest resistance German

machine-guns took them in flank.
The Scots advanced a considerable
distance and consolidated a new front
despite the most vigorous opposition.
American artillery, seeing that the
British were unable to move up their
guns in time, volunteered to remain
in the sector to help the Division.
The offer was accepted and the
American gunners rendered excellent
service. This attack was made on
the morning of July 23. For three
days the Division held the new line
under a terrible fire and on the 28th
attacked the village park and
Chateau Buzancy. The first wave
swept through the village and cap-
tured the heights beyond. The re-
maining waves had to clear up the
village. Experienced warriors who
participated described it as one of
the hardest fights of the war as the
village was stuffed with machine-
guns and surrounded by deep caves
which were veritable fortresses where
the Germans fought to the last in
the most determined fashion. The
men had to scale a wall singly under
machine-gun fire and tackle machine-
gun nests separately. The fight was
won by the evening with over 250
prisoners, after a terrible struggle.
It was a magnificent feat of arms and
will be remembered as one of the
finest in the annals of British history.

GENERAL MANGIN AGAIN
ATTACKS.

VALUABLE GROUND GAINED.

LATER.

Telegraphing on the evening of the
1st the Correspondent says:—
General Mangin's army attacked
this morning between Plessier-Hullen
and Fere-en-Tardenois. The troops,
progressing favourably, occupied Hill
205. The operation is highly in-
teresting because it gives us views
of the enemy rear to Fismes, and
puts the enemy in the Hartennes-
Croisy salient in a very awkward
position.

THE ALLIED AIR FORCE.

TRIBUTES FROM THE ENEMY.

London, Aug. 1.

The Press Bureau points out the
significance of the admission by
German journalists of the effective-
ness of the Allied air work.

The Cologne Gazette on July 18th
says: "The unprecedented employ-
ment of enemy aerial forces was
particularly embarrassing to our com-
munications. The Marne bridges
were frequently destroyed by Allied
aviators and must be rebuilt under
the most difficult conditions."

The Strasbourg Post of July 18th
says: "The enemy profits with the
greatest obstinacy by every advan-
tage in the field of battle. He em-
ploys heavy artillery and aerial
forces not only to bring us to a halt,
but to push us back and snatch our
guns."
The Press Bureau comments that
this is particularly pleasing in view
that the "American Air Force" is
stated to be as large as the whole
pre-war American Army and the
Royal Air Force has multiplied its
personnel two hundred times and is
constantly increasing.

THE ALBANIAN OPERATIONS.

AN ENEMY CLAIM OF SUCCESS.

London, Aug. 2.

An Austrian official message says:
"We captured the first lines north-
west and north-east of Berat and
considerable territory of a twenty-
mile front."

We are following up the enemy
force.
(Continued on Page 52)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared.

The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/3 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 29, 1918. 623

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.-) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 623

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

66

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

A L.L. Electric Traction Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address:
"Victoria,"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24A Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2067.

We guarantee the quality of our bread and cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

657

REGAL RECORDS

BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)

COMEDIAN.

6006 "When Father Papered the Parlour
Don't go out with Him to-night."

6001 "Wake up John Bull
I'll lend you my best Girl."

6002 "Where the Crowd goes
Let's have a Song on the Gramophone."

6003 "I never heard Father Laugh so
much
My Lass from Glasgow Town."

THE ANDERSON MUSIC

CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in:

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,
HONGKONG.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

For all kinds of ailments, such as
Headache, Stomach Disorders, Indigestion,
Nervousness, etc. It is a powerful
and reliable remedy, and is
recommended by the highest
authorities on medicine.

Price 1/6 per bottle. 12 bottles 15/-
By post 1/6 extra. All orders
sent by post.

INTIMATIONS

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPESETTER

WANTED AT ONCE for full or
part time. State terms and
experience to "Magellan."
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918. 639

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED BABY MAID.

For Middle Level District. Exceptional
wages for one who can do fancy needle-
work.

Apply Box No. 2178.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1918. 614

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all
purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon
on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1918.
Licensed Warehousemen cannot be
Opened on That Day.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1918. 613

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5
of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS
will be CLOSED for the Transaction of
Public Business on MONDAY, the
5th August.

Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918. 613

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,

CANTON.

EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.)

September 18th. Entrance examinations
September 18th. Chinese Course, eleven
years; English Course, thirteen years.
Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred
and eighty dollars per annum.
Principal: MISS BENDELACK,
M.A., D.E.

[640]

ASAHI BEER

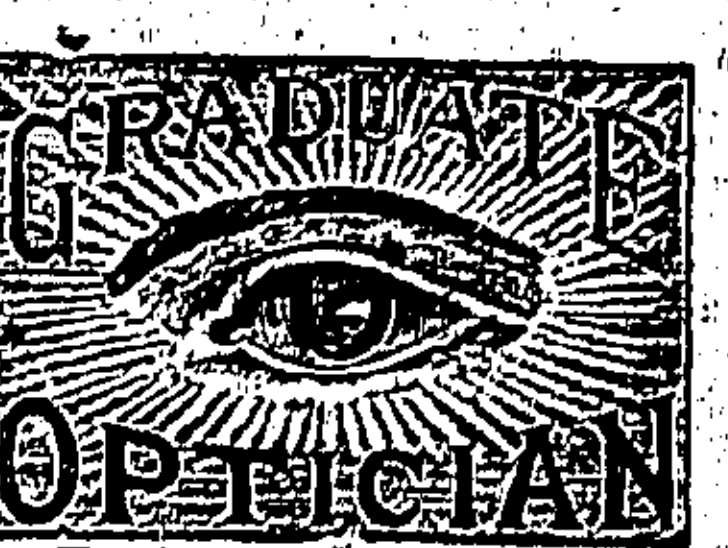


SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Telephone 230 & 155

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
at
Panama-Pacific
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION.

All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection Glasses.

"THREE CASTLES"

MAGNUMS

CIGARETTES.



PERFECTLY MADE

FROM THE

CHOICEST VIRGINIA

TOBACCOS.

Sold in air-tight tins of 50

Cigarettes.

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GOVERNMENTS AND FASHIONS.

AMERICAN REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The War Industries Board assumed the role of arbiter of fashions to day in public regulations, which shoemakers and manufacturers of men's clothing are expected to follow in planning for the offerings for next spring. The rules are established to conserve leather and the materials which go into clothes.

Conservation measures, as they affect women's clothing other than shoes, have been discussed and voluntary agreements sought. It is possible that drastic regulations to be followed in this trade also will be promulgated soon.

The high shoes which women affected when they shortened skirts were by the orders sent out to-day, and hereafter manufacturers of women's shoes must not build them more than eight inches high, when laces are used, and shoes are to stop at six and a half inches from the ground. Overgaiters are restricted to the eight and a half inch level.

Shoe manufacturers for the next six months also are forbidden to purchase or use new style lasts, and shoes are to be restricted to four colors, black, white, and two shades of brown. Leather linings are discouraged.

Men's clothing, after the present stock is depleted, will be conservative in design and limited as to length of coat. Not more than ten models of sack suits are to be put out by manufacturers who are now planning for next spring's stocks. Men's coats will have fewer pockets, the Government possibly feeling that they will not need as many by 1919. Here are the regulations as approved by the War Industries Board, after consultation with the trade.

Sack Coats—It is proposed to eliminate inside patch or bellows pockets of cloth. Only one vent to be allowed in skirt of a coat, that to be in the center. Length to be 30 inches, based on a size 36 regular, 1-inch grade to size 11 inches to be added for long.

Only three outside pockets to be permitted on any sack coat. Facings not to exceed 4 inches in width, finished at the breast.

Waistcoats—Facings not to exceed 12 inches in width, finished. The amount of woollen cloth used in the front of waistcoats to be reduced, increasing the amount of lining fabric used.

Trousers—Side and back straps and flaps to be eliminated. Outlet on in-seams of leg not to exceed three-quarters of an inch. No reinforcement of trousers to be made with wool cloth.

Lightweight. Overcoat—All double-breasted coats to be eliminated. Chest-

terfield models only to be made. Such coats not to exceed 43 inches in length, based on a size 36 regular. 1-inch grade to size 11 inches to be added for long.

Baincoats—Maximum length to be 45 inches. Maximum width of collar to be 3 inches.

References samples not to exceed six square inches of cloth.

All double coats with detachable linings for civilians' use to be eliminated.

On the subject of shoes the War Industries Board says:

"In order to husband our resources and assist in carrying on the war programme, further measures of conservation are absolutely necessary in the shoe trade for the Spring season of 1918."

"The purpose of this programme is to reduce still further, if possible, the number of styles and to avoid those styles that involve the unnecessary use of material and capital."

"These recommendations apply to all samples made for the Spring season of 1918 and to all shoes cut for manufacture on or after October 1, 1918."

"The statement then sets forth the maximum height of various styles of shoes and adds:

"1. To use economical cutting patterns."

"2. To co-operate with retailers and wholesalers to restrict the return of merchandise."

"3. To reduce the number of new boot samples for women, to be made for Spring Season of 1919."

"4. To discourage the purchase or order of unnecessary sample pairs of shoes for future buying."

"5. To encourage the sale of low cut and low effects."

Sir Martin Conway, Director-General of the Imperial War Museum, writing from B.M. Office of Works, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1, says:

"It is desired to include in the library of the Imperial War Museum copies of the privately printed biographies and other memorial publications which are being issued in considerable numbers in honour of men who have laid down their lives for their country. We also want permanent photographs of them. It is only by the co-operation of relatives that our end can be attained."

SERVANTS AS HOUSEHOLD "ORDERLIES."

SCHEME FOR DAILY WORKERS AT 30/- A WEEK.

A 48-hours' week, with wages at the rate of 30s. per week, has been worked out by the Women's Industrial Council as suitable for the women who are to be the trained and organised domestic servants of the future.

Under a scheme, known provisionally as the "Household Orderly Corps," it is proposed to establish centres throughout the country. From these centres skilled domestic workers will be supplied to households for a desired number of hours each day.

Attached to a centre will be a training school, a hostel, and a restaurant, all in charge of a manager. A board of management, composed of representatives of employers and workers, will decide charges to be made to employers, hours of work, uniform, holidays, &c.

Provincial mayors were to be asked to help in the inception of the scheme, which, besides promising a solution of the "servant question," suggests a career for the thousands of girls who will lay down war work with the coming of peace, and who would find no attraction in domestic service as it is at present organised.

A meeting, explaining fully the scope of the scheme was to be held at the Rector Hall on June 2. Lady Rhonda was to be in the chair and the speakers were to include Mrs. C. S. Peel.

Sir Walter Davidson, Governor of New South Wales, has found the expense of maintaining his position as Governor more than he anticipated. He has requested a larger allowance. The Cabinet, while admitting the embarrassment of his position, is not sympathetic.

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No. 2 Dock Baywharf	275'	70'	10'	7' 6"	11'
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No. 192 Dock Baywharf	240'	60'	10'</		

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PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. CAPT. SAMPSON to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 7th August, 1918, at 11 a.m., at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION, CONDEMNED AND CONFISCATED GOODS.
On view day of Sale.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, July 29, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on
WEDNESDAY,
the 7th August, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.
Comprising—
Scalloped Yellow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 31, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on
WEDNESDAY,
the 7th August, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS MOUNTED AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
As follows:—
Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net. Several Carpets new and second-hand.
Also
Two PIANOS, by Robinson Piano Co., METAL BATHS, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 31, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on
FRIDAY,
the 9th August, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 7, Humphrey's Building, Kowloon,
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.
Comprising—Stained Teakwood Dining Room Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Bedroom Suite Stained Teakwood, White Enamelled Twin Bedsteads (Hair Mattresses), &c., &c., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., Carpets, Rugs, Electric Fittings and Pans.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m.,** at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Battery Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Least Price.
No. of Sub-Registry No.	ft. in. ft. in. ft. in. ft. in.	ft. in.	Annual Rent.	Annual Rent.
1	47 00	2,220	18 00	18 00

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m.,** at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Robinson Path, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Least Price.
No. of Sub-Registry No.	ft. in. ft. in. ft. in. ft. in.	ft. in.	Annual Rent.	Annual Rent.
1	47 00	2,220	18 00	18 00

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and Centrally situated **NEW OFFICES** with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Building, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.
Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shumien, British Concession.
For rent and further particulars apply to:
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
8A, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, July 8, 1918.

TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918.

TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918.

TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
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THE FATHER OF THE AEROPLANE.

A TALE WITH ORVILLE WRIGHT.

[By FRANK DUNN.]
New York.

A few days ago I stood in a big meadow at Dayton, Ohio, near a modern battle plane which was just preparing for flight, and talked with Mr. Orville Wright, one of the two famous brothers who first left the ground in a heavier than air machine and established the foundations of the aeroplane as we know it today.

The father of the aeroplane—for he is no less than that now that his brother Wilbur is dead—is a quiet, slender, little man, strangely reminiscent of Sir J. M. Barrie in his reticence and modesty. I thought he looked very English when I was introduced, in his dark overcoat, bowler hat and trim moustache touched with grey. There was the manner of the English gentleman with him too, unassuming, courteous, but quite unassuming. His dark blue eyes had a genial welcome in them. He seemed glad to see me. He was very interested in what the visitors had to say—very much more interested than in explaining his own views. With a gentleness shown from him, and a practical observer of men and things, it was without knowledge of the fact, would have found him a person of culture, something of a dreamer rather than a man of action who had produced one of the world's great discoveries.

PROGRESS IN AERIAL INVENTION.
I had the advantage of several hours with Mr. Wright during the afternoon and evening, and as a result, I was enabled to get a little nearer the real man than is usually possible on a formal introduction. It was as we stood in the meadow watching the huge war plane making ready, and smiling at the grim face of the experienced pilot as he leaned that he was to take up a young enthusiast who had never been in the air before. I asked Mr. Wright if there was not a tremendous difference between his initial aeroplane and those marvels of science which are now engaged in battle over the Western Front.

To my surprise he said there was little difference in fundamentals. The wings were very much larger and, of course, there were a score of incidental improvements, but, so far as the general idea and the general appearance went, there was not a great deal of difference.

Later on I asked Mr. Wright to tell me about the historic moment when his aeroplane first left the ground and went into the air. He smiled at the memory, and his eyes lighted up. "My brother Wilbur and I had been experimenting with gliders on the sides of hills for some time," he said. "We had devoted ourselves to exhaustive calculations with regard to progress through the air, calculations which, of course, were increased and multiplied as our experiments progressed. Finally, we built an airship and put a motor in it, with a view to trying to make a flight. We went down to North Carolina on the shore. It was in the winter, on December 17, 1903, that we made the venture down there. We got the machine out in the morning—I remember it was about 10.30. There was nobody about, but while we

were fixing up things a man made his appearance, attracted by the unusual sight of the aeroplane.
"What is this?" he asked. I told him it was a flying machine.
"Do you expect to fly with it?" he said, smiling.
"Yes," I answered, "that is, if the conditions are favourable."
"Oh, yes," he said, "your machine will fly—if the conditions are favourable."
The introduction made his meaning perfectly clear. He went off and left us, apparently having no time to waste on such useless fads. The moment came when we were to start the machine. It was a question who should make the first trip, Wilbur or I. We tossed a penny as to who should be the first. Wilbur won. He got into the machine, and then after a lot of trying we couldn't start it. We spent some time in adjustment, and then I took my turn. The machine began to rise in an unobtrusive kind of way, then it got clear off the ground, some 15 feet or more, and made a flight of something like 150 feet. That was the first flight. Later in the day we had longer trips."

FLYING MACHINES IN WAR.
I asked Mr. Wright if he had any idea, when he and his brother were trying to make the flying machine, as to their eventual use in war.
"From the very first," he said, "the idea of their use in that way was in my mind."
I asked him if in the course of his experiments he had read a story by H. G. Wells in which the author brought into being flights of aircraft, demonstrating their destructiveness, and going so far as to visualize air battles over American territory. Mr. Wright pondered for a moment. "No," he said. "I heard of the story afterwards. I certainly didn't read it before. I don't think I had read it now." He spoke apologetically.

Mr. Wright lives at Dayton with his sister. She has been a great help to him all his life. The mention of her continually creeps into his conversation. I asked him his address. "Oh, just Orville Wright, Dayton," he said. I suggested "Orville Wright, America," might conceivably reach him. "Oh, yes," he said, "in a matter of fact way." Letters addressed to "Miss Wright, United States," have been more than once delivered to my sister there.

Mr. Wright still finds interest in his laboratories and experimental work. He is giving the benefit of his knowledge, experience, and inventive skill to the Government and, of course, consultations with him by aircraft authorities are frequent.

So far as the present situation is concerned, he pointed out how the continual improvement in aeroplanes for war purposes had held up quantity production, but how now it had been reached when the manufacture of machines could go forward in great volume. He had not the slightest doubt that the resources of America could produce machines both of quality and quantity sufficient to swamp anything that Germany could achieve.

DOOM OF PROFITEERING.

Profiteering in food may fairly be said to be doomed now that the Defense of the Food Act provides that in addition to any penalty inflicted by the court on traders contravening the Food Control Act, regulations with regard to prices, convicted traders shall, in addition, forfeit to the Crown a sum equal to twice the amount of the profit they have illegally made.

As an illustration of the working of the Act, the well-known potato procession which took place a few months ago may be quoted. In this case the grower was fined £5,000 for contravening the Controller's prices; but it was alleged that he had made "illegal profits" considerably exceeding the amount of the fine. Under the new Act the Food Ministry would be entitled to obtain an account of the actual amount of illegal profits, and then proceed to recover by way of penalty double the amount of those illegal profits.

The Bill was negotiated through the House of Commons by Mr. Clynes and through the House of Lords by Lord Crawford, in the absence of Lord Rhonda.

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Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
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THE NEW ETON

Before a boy goes to Eton he has a vague idea that as soon as he gets there he is going to "see life" and enjoy himself, to be freed for ever from the harassing attentions of private schoolmasters, and, in fact, to attain to the status of a man.

And in the pre-war days he certainly had no right to be so. He devoted all his leisure to amusement with never a thought to the serious problems of life. There were the Fourth of June, a glorified garden-party; St. Andrew's Day, another social function; the Eton and Harrow match, attended by half London; and "long leave," into which as many theatre and restaurant parties as possible would be packed. He looked forward to shooting and hunting in the holidays, and though he joined the Officers' Training Corps because he was told it was his duty to do so, he regarded it as a harmless joke, a "phase" of his education.

But now everything is changed. The boy can no longer exclude all serious thought; life has touched him too close—perhaps he has a father or a brother at the front. He himself may shortly come into contact with death. Instead of trying to escape through with a minimum of work, he remembers that his education at Eton has got to fit him for a very strenuous life and turn him out a man three years sooner than would ordinarily be the case.

The Political Society, recently founded by the boys, is for the discussion of matters hitherto relegated to the period of his sojourn at a university. Preachers and masters are always talking to him about after-the-war problems. The boy, in fact, is beginning to think. Not that he bothers to think about the "variety" or his future career, the only question being which branch of the Forces he will join and how soon he will get "put."

Instead of being the "beetles" he has all been dispersed and playing "aves," he digs potato plots in "Mesopotamia," and "aves" is, anyhow, somewhat restricted, the balls being almost unobtainable. When he goes to the sock-shops to "Tap" or to "Bunker's"—he finds none of the old luxuries: the proverbial strawberry messes of delectable fume are things of the past.

The array of gaudy "colours" formerly to be seen at "Absence" is now considerably dulled, many of them being forbidden by the athletic committee, and the immaculate buttonholes worn by the august members of "Tape" are no longer allowed.

"Long leave," in these days of limited travelling, has, of course, been stopped, and when the Etonian thinks of the holidays he envisages the prospect of several weeks' agricultural work. The O.T.C. reaches a level of military efficiency rarely attained in the old days, and extra lectures and parades in preparation for Sandhurst and Bushey are now regular institutions.

The Eton boy may have become a bit of a fatalist and to outward appearances perhaps a trifle callous as he hears that one after another of his comrades has fallen, and as he wonders how soon his own turn will come.

But, while his character has been deepened and strengthened, he still maintains the old delightful characteristics of cheerfulness and "insouciance," and the readiness to face danger in the "silly spirit" in which he has always played the game.—E.

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ENGLISH SODA ASH, 85% dense. In gunny bags or barrels, about 800 lbs.
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Estimates furnished on application.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912. **WONG PING WA, Manager**

213,000 GIFT TO R.A.F.

SIR WM. WEIR ON OUR AIRMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Acknowledging a cheque for £13,000, representing the gift of eight aeroplanes to the Royal Air Force by the members of the Overseas Club, Sir William Weir, the Air Minister, said that the Empire had every reason to be proud of the personnel of the Force. Even with the finest machines and equipment, the most efficient administration and organization, the final issue was entirely in the air, and was very largely a matter of the individualism of pilot and observer. To them no tribute could be too great.

"It is not my intention," he continued, "to advertise the achievements of our Air Force or boast of its progress. This would not be in accord with the spirit of the Force as I understand it, for, young though it is, the Air Force has already created a noble tradition and spirit of its own. I am content to leave the public to judge of the achievements of the R.A.F. from the official reports and records published day by day. The enemy's judgments will be still more accurate, because based upon actual experience."

SCHOOLBOYS ON MIDLAND FARMS.

Schoolboys are doing excellent work on the farms in the Midlands, says a recent Home paper. Last year the secondary school boys of Birmingham worked 20,000 hours, and this season that figure will probably be doubled. The schoolboys of Warwick intend to make an itinerary of the farms in South Warwickshire, taking with them their own tents and rations, while 100 of the college boys of Malvern (all over 16, and with bicycles) are giving up their half-holidays on Thursdays and Saturdays to work on the land. They are paid on "piece rates," and the balance of their earnings after expenses is devoted to charity—an excellent example of patriotism and philanthropy.

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Made in great variety of Flavours.

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To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

THOSE having any Accounts or Claims against the "PENG SUB" must render same to the Undersecretary within 7 days from date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918. 615

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th instant.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918. 846

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th instant.

By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries.

Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918. 617

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 23 of 1918.

Re The Sui Yick Firm carrying on business at No. 208, Des Voeux Road West, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchants.

Receiving Order dated the 27th day of July, 1918.

Petition dated the 12th day of July, 1918.

THURSDAY, the 8th day of August, 1918, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, has been fixed for the First General Meeting of Creditors in the above matter, to be held at the Official Receiver's Office, Victoria, aforesaid.

No Creditor can vote unless he previously proves his debt at least 24 hours before the Meeting.

Form of Proof and Proxy can be obtained and filled in at the Official Receiver's Office during office hours.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1918.

HUGH A. NISBET, Official Receiver.

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A. TACK & CO.,

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[369]

OVERLAND

CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

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PHYSICIANS prescribed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

tion. There are thus no fewer than twenty Powers definitely at war with Germany, and there are eight South American Republics who have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, viz: Bolivia, Nicaragua, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica, Uruguay and Ecuador. What an achievement for the German Emperor to be proud of! There can be only one end to this terrible war. To borrow words used recently by Lord Curzon in a public speech: "We have fought and bled and suffered for four years in this most just of all wars—in a war not provoked by us, but forced upon us by the insensate ambition of one man—and we do not wish to see all these sacrifices thrown away by an unjust peace, which would only be the precursor of further wars. Such a peace would be a victory for crime, and a justification for the use of brute force."

The time has not yet arrived when the Empire can afford to listen to the suggestions that have come from LORD LANSDOWNE. There is no reason for thinking that there is any approach in responsible circles in Germany to the ideas as to peace which are commonly accepted by the Allies. The Bolshevik leaders in Russia once held views identical with those entertained by LORD LANSDOWNE and they put their theories to the test at Brest-Litovsk— with what result to Russia, we all know. "Vicount GREY has expressed the position concisely in a couple of paragraphs in his Memorandum on 'The League of Nations' in which he says:—

"Peace can never be insured by the domination of one country securing its power and prosperity by the submission and disadvantage of others, and the German idea of a world peace, secured by the power of German military might, is impracticable, as well as unfair and abhorrent to other nations. It is as intolerable and impossible in the world as despotism would be here or in the United States."

"In opposition to this idea at Germany the Allies should set forth, as President Wilson has already set forth, the idea of a peace secured by mutual regard between States for the right of each and a determination to stamp out any attempt at war as they would a plague that threatened the destruction of all. When those who accept this idea and this sort of peace can in word and deed speak for Germany we shall be within sight of a good peace."

So far, those in authority in Germany have spoken only of "a German peace"—a tyrannical peace such as Germany has imposed on Rumania and seeks to impose on Russia. What is now happening on the battlefield will go to convince the German people that a "German peace" is impossible, and that the war can only end when Germany is in a frame of mind to negotiate with the Allies for "a good peace" which will put an end to militarism and "make the world safe for Democracy."

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

To-morrow will be the fourth anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany. Russia was the first Power to declare war on Germany—on August 1st, 1914—then followed France and Belgium on August 3rd, Great Britain on August 4th, Serbia on August 6th, Montenegro on August 9th and Japan on August 23rd.

Thus in the first month of the war seven Powers had been brought into conflict with Germany to resist and to defeat the territorial aggression which was obviously intended by Germany in fulfilment of long cherished and carefully nurtured schemes. Germany was at that time far better prepared than any other nation for war, because she had really been preparing for upwards of forty years for "The Day" which had at length arrived.

Consequently Germany expected a swift victory for her arms. England's army was described by the KAISER himself as contemptibly small, and was therefore not expected to lend much support to France. Hence the KAISER spoke confidently of eating his Christmas dinner in Paris. Events, however, proved that neither the small British Expeditionary Force nor the yet smaller Army of gallant little Belgium could be treated with the contempt that the KAISER imagined. For four years the KAISER's armies have been kept out of Paris, and from the Channel ports which he also desired to possess, and it can confidently be said that every day longer the war lasts the less becomes the likelihood of the enemy ever realising the dreams in which he indulged when the war began. Germany's lawless conduct of the war has greatly extended the circle of her enemies since 1914. There were no additions in 1915 to the list of the nations at war with Germany given above, but in 1916 three Powers joined the Allies in their fight for the freedom of the world, viz: Portugal, Italy and Rumania. In 1917 the list of Powers ranged in war against Germany was lengthened by the addition of eight more Powers—viz: the United States of America, Cuba, Panama, Siam, Liberia, Greece, China and Brazil—and this year two more American republics—Guatemala and Honduras—have declared war against the common foe of Civiliza-

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THE CONSCRIPTION ALLOWANCES.

A 'GENEROUS' SCHEME.

The following is the Government scheme for subsistence allowances to the wives, families, and dependants of persons enrolled in the General Military Service Force of Hongkong, announced in the *Government Gazette*—

1. Subject to the provisions of Clauses 3, 4, and 5, the Government of Hongkong will pay monthly subsistence allowances to the wife and family of every person whose name appears in the *Gazette* as being deemed to have been enrolled in, and to belong to the General Military Service Force of Hongkong, on the following scale:—

Wife of pure European (descent) 200.00 20 0 0
Each son not over 16 years of age 25.00 2 10 0
Each daughter not over 20 years of age 25.00 2 10 0
Wife (not of pure European descent) 100.00 10 0 0
Each son not over 16 years of age 12.50 1 5 0
Each daughter not over 20 years of age 12.50 1 5 0

2. The allowances specified in Clause 1 shall be payable from the date of departure from Hongkong of the person enrolled or, if the circumstances require it, from such earlier date as the Governor may decide.

3. The total sum payable under Clause 1 shall not exceed the average monthly earnings of the person enrolled during the twelve months prior to the first day of May, 1918.

4. The separation allowances granted by His Majesty's Government to the dependants of persons enrolled in His Majesty's Forces will be deemed to be included in the allowances specified in Clause 1.

5. The allowances specified in Clause 1 will not be payable to the wife of an enrolled person who shall have married since the 20th day of May, 1918.

6. A person enrolled with dependants (other than wife or child) who would suffer hardship owing to his enrolment, may apply in writing giving full particulars to the General Military Service Tribunal who may recommend to Government allowances for such dependants.

The *Gazette* states that a scheme of insurance of enrolled persons will be published later.

THE MAGISTRACY.

LARCENY OF IRON.

Before Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe, this morning, a Chinese, dressed in a ragged condition, was charged with the larceny of some pieces of iron from the Holt's Godowns.

The accused was not employed by the Holt's Wharf Company. He said he saw the pieces of iron in a ditch and he went to investigate. Whilst doing so, a constable came along and accused him of stealing the iron.

The accused said the iron was lying outside the Wharf.

Inspector Gordon said the accused was seen loitering about on the railway track belong to the Wharf.

The accused said it was raining at the time and he was taking shelter.

Mr. Wolfe did not believe the prisoner's story and sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour.

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Mr. G. Haywood appeared on behalf of the accused and asked for a remand.

His Worship remanded the accused until next Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$4,000.

SIAM AND THE WAR.

It is not as widely known as it should be that Siamese Volunteers have constituted a squadron of aviators, a sanitary formation, and a special unit of automobile drivers for service in France.

President Poincaré in a message to the King of Siam on the occasion of the first anniversary of Siam's entry into the war (July 22nd), said the French nation had been greatly touched by these manifestations of eagerness to help, and added: "We shall be very glad to have them on our side in the struggle which we are maintaining together for the liberty of the world."

Among other congratulatory messages received by the King of Siam on the occasion was one from Lord Chelmsford on behalf of the peoples of India, and one from Sir Arthur Young, Governor of the Straits Settlements conveying "a neighbourly expression of British Malaya's best wishes."

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the month of July, the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—32 dressing-gowns, 10 surgical coats, 14 surgical shirts, 38 pairs slippers, 15 pairs bed-boots, 5 pairs knee caps, 1 pair operation stockings, 166 suits pyjamas, 46 open-backed shirts, 78 bed-jackets, 184 shirts, 115 vests, 1 cap, 4 muffers, 12 reversible bed-jackets, 20 small pillows, 40 packets of bandages, 5 head-bandages, 46 scrubbers, 37 mosquito nets, 49 shrouds, 20 dozen handkerchiefs, 5 linen coats, (worn), 4 mops, 6 dozen food covers, 33 milk-covers, 54 towels and 1 quilt. One case was packed and sent to Miss Rutherford, Woolwich, England, and two cases were packed and sent to the 48th General Hospital, Alexandria.

The Mothers' Union Work Party contributed 63 articles to the cases packed and include 13 vests, 1 shirt, 11 suits pyjamas, 10 bed-jackets, 13 handkerchiefs, 7 pairs socks and 8 helmets.

The Wood Department packed and sent to Mesopotamia, in answer to an appeal, two cases containing the following, which were made by the City Hall, the U.S.R.C. and Kowloon Dock Ladies' work parties:—28 pairs socks, 62 pairs knee-caps, 7 pairs gloves, 5 pairs mittens, 34 muffers, 28 caps, 2 pairs bed-socks, 1 white cap and 7 dozen handkerchiefs. There was also a quantity of reading matter packed, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh Ltd.

FOR LAMBERT.

(for Mrs. N. J. STANLEY)

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1918.

ENROLLED.

The following men have been enrolled in the General Military Service Force of Hongkong:—

Messrs. V. C. Labrum, A. Mountain, A. M. Henderson, and J. B. Spiers.

MEN PERMITTED TO GO HOME.

The following men have been permitted to proceed to the United Kingdom for the purpose of enlisting in His Majesty's regular forces:—

Messrs. J. R. Irvine, J. E. Johnstone, R. W. McIntyre and R. C. Whitehall.

Mr. W. E. Cook has been permitted to proceed to Australia for the purpose of enlisting in His Majesty's regular forces.

THE MAGISTRACY.

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FOR LAMBERT.

(for Mrs. N. J. STANLEY)

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1918.

HONGKONG WAR.

CHARITIES FUND.

THE ALLOCATIONS.

The last detailed statement of allocations including earmarked sums made by the War Charities Committee covered expenditure up to March 15th 1918. Since that date a total of \$31,300, proceeds of St. George's Day, has been remitted through the War Charities account, a detailed statement of the allocations as made by the St. George's Committee will be published in due course.

In addition to this total, the following earmarked and allocated subscriptions have been made between 15th March and 2nd August from the General Fund:—

Officers' Families Fund.....\$ 1,811.12 7
British Red X.....3,628.011
Prisoners of War.....5,103.14 9
Pipe Fund.....6 7 2
Y. M. C. A.....1,200
Scottish National Homes (Quarrier's Home).....500
Imperial Merchant Service Guild.....1,000
2 Huts Y. M. C. A. for Church Army.....1,200
Farm Colony for Sailors and Soldiers suffering from Tuberculosis.....500
Blinded Soldiers & Sailors.....4,307 4 6
Boxing Gloves Fund.....66 15 2
Soldiers and Sailors Families Assn.....20 15 6
Central P.O.W. & Naval Prisoners of War.....1,000
Royal Flying Corps Hospital.....2,000
Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League.....538 14 8
Scottish Women's Hospital for Home and Foreign Service.....503 1 9
British and Foreign Sailors Society.....15
Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops.....791 13 8
Fiddington V. A. D. Hospital.....555 1 3
Peterhead Minesweepers & Patrol Flotilla Fund.....16 0 0
For benefit of wounded in Zebrugge action.....1,000 0 0
King George's Fund for Sailors.....6,209 4 3
Surgical Requisites Association.....55 1 3
Dr. Barnardo's Home.....1,000 0 0
Store Sub Committee.....\$22,392.56

The greater part of the amount of \$36,028.108 was sent by telegraph in two separate remittances, to the earlier of which only replies have so far been received and extracts from the correspondence received through Mr. Murray Stewart is appended for the information of subscribers.

The French Ambassador in London, M. M. Paul Cambon, writes:—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th May enclosing a cheque of \$200 for the General Funds of the French Red Cross from the Hongkong War Charities Committee. Our records show that this is the sixth contribution which you have made amounting in all to no less than \$2,430."

The life-and-death struggle in which our troops are at this moment engaged shoulder to shoulder with the gallant soldiers of our Allies, is in itself a sufficient measure of the immense task which confronts our Red Cross. The bitter sacrifices which all Nations engaged in this War are called upon to make are in our case accentuated by the accident of locality which has made France the battleground and deprived her since the earliest days of the war of the wealth and material produced in the manufacturing regions of the north. The spontaneous realization of these circumstances and the resulting generous help of our Allies in all our works of succour has been a source of untold gratification and strength to our people and to our soldiers. I beg of you, therefore, to convey to the Hongkong War Charities Committee and to all other subscribers my very sincere thanks on behalf of the brave men who will benefit from their generous help."

I have transmitted your cheque to the British Committee of the French Red Cross of which I am President, and asked them to send to you their official receipt."

Mr. Stewart writes:—

"Naval Prisoners of War.—I sent \$200 to the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League officially recognised as the caretakers of seamen prisoners, and \$200 to the Committee which takes care of those belonging to the Royal Marines."

"I had ascertained that rather more than half of the naval prisoners of war belong to the Marines and in view of this fact I hope you will approve of the contribution being thus divided."

The Honorary Secretary of the Ladies' Emergency Committee, Navy League, writes:—

"My Committee feel they cannot thank you sufficiently for your kindly and most efficient help. Your cheque for \$200 is a real godsend, as we really require just over that amount per week for the food parcels for the B.N. prisoners only and I find it more difficult as Hon. Secretary to obtain the necessary funds from the general public."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL.
NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving a vote of credit for £700,000,000, said this large amount was not due to an increase in the rate of expenditure but was simply dictated by the convenience of Parliament. The Allies now owed us £1,402,000,000 compared with £1,392,000,000 at the end of the last financial year, while the Dominions owed us £208,500,000 compared with £194,000,000.

Russia owed us ... £568,000,000
France ... 302,000,000
Italy ... 313,000,000
Other Allies owed us 119,000,000

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised the value of this assistance to the Allies. "Until America came into the war this assistance was as vital as the work of the British Navy. We could not praise too highly what the Dominions had done in the war, but it was very proper that the Prime Minister of New Zealand had depicted what the Mother Country had done."

Mr. Bonar Law said the irreparable expenditure for 104 days had been £517,000,000 or £51,000,000 a day below the estimate. The recoverable expenditure for the same period amounted to £176,500,000, which exceeded the estimate by £307,000 a day.

The Chancellor said that from October 2nd, 1917, when the system of continuous borrowing was begun, to July 27th, £1,028,000,000 had been raised by the sale of War Bonds and War Savings Certificates. The result had far exceeded his expectations.

The vote of credit was passed unanimously.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

BRITISH AERIAL WORK IN ITALY.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

A British official message in July states:—

Our aeroplanes, during July, destroyed 68 machines and drove down three out of control.

Four British machines did not return.

THE ALLIED LANDING ON MURMAN COAST.

ASSISTED BY JUGO-SLAV VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Butler learns that a detachment of Jugo-Slavs, all volunteers, who were formerly Austrians prisoners in Russia, greatly assisted the Allied landing on the Murman coast. They traversed Russia from Odessa to Archangel and occupied strategic points on the Murmansk railway. They beat off German-Finnish assaults. Large numbers of these Jugo-Slavs were in a pitiful condition and had been collected and sent to Allied hospitals. The fit and the unfit have been re-equipped and will prove of the greatest value to the Allied cause.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

EXPLANATION BY MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman drew attention to Sir Robert Borden's statements on July 31st regarding Imperial Preference.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that there was nothing in Sir Robert Borden's speech in any way inconsistent with his (Mr. Bonar Law's) previous statement in the House. The question of the special fiscal policy to be adopted by the United Kingdom or the Dominions must be settled by each independently. The Imperial Government had put itself in line with the Dominions by deciding to give preference on duties existing or subsequently imposed.

LATER.

In order to clear up misunderstanding, the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, interviewed by Reuters, stated that the decision regarding Imperial Preference which he recently announced, was arrived at by the British, not the Imperial War Cabinet, and could be regarded as a question of domestic policy.

ECONOMIC POLICY AFTER THE WAR.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué:—

Replying to a deputation of 200 manufacturers introduced by Sir Edward Carson at the House of Commons on July 31st who urged an early declaration of the Government's economic policy, the Prime Minister, who was accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law, emphasised such a declaration being delayed by war pre-occupation; also the necessity for keeping touch and being in complete accord with the Dominions and the Allies. The Government had been discussing the problem with the Dominions in the last few weeks and had had discussions with the Allies before America entered the war. So far America had not expressed an opinion on the Paris resolutions and it was vitally important that the policy of the United States and the policy of Great Britain should be completely agreed. (Cheers.) All he could say at present was that he was very hopeful because into Allied agreement on these great problems meant that the economic life of the world would be in the hands of the Allies. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, the Premier emphasised the necessity of securing essential industries against unfair attack and unfair competition. These industries were essential not merely from a commercial point of view but from the point of view of national defence. He did not doubt that they would reach an agreement on the subject. No Government could possibly avoid giving the earliest and deepest consideration to the matter. The longer the war lasted the sterner must be the economic terms to be imposed on the foe. (Cheers.) The sooner the foe realised that the better. We must be in a position to determine what would be fair conditions without having them imposed by the will of the enemy. He agreed that immediately after peace there would be industrial dislocation. One of the great difficulties would be where and how to get raw material. Transport difficulties would also prevail during first years of peace. These questions demanded the most careful consideration combined with a complete understanding with the Allies and Dominions.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say none ever dreamt of continuing the present system of Government control after the war. He agreed that this country's strength before the war lay very largely in the ingenuity, self-reliance, adaptability and resource of individual effort. At the same time there was a lesson from a war in which States had done good work in assisting and encouraging industries, coupled with combined effort amongst industrialists. Magnificently as the business and industrial communities had shown capacity to organise for war he quite agreed that when the war was over the present absolutely necessary interference in business by the State must disappear. During the transition period they were not going to get raw material, without considerable Government interference. They must also organise transport. They had to see that the Dominions receiving their fair share of British manufactures and the Allies also would be entitled to receive the assistance of Great Britain in the re-equipment of the essential conditions of their industrial and national life. (Heur, heur.) Perhaps a business order might come from an enemy source more remunerative than an order from Great Britain, the Dominions or the Allies. He thought they ought to see that the people who had been fighting together should be served first. (Cheers.) Don't let us make the mistake of dissolving partnership the moment fighting ends. The world won't come right immediately after the war, and if you dissolve partnership with all these great peoples—a partnership cemented with blood—there will be men quite ready to take advantage of it. Even when the war is over, therefore, it is vital that when the war is over and the transition period has come when there will not be enough to go round, we must keep the partnership going and help each other to the end so that the brotherhood shall remain. (Cheers.)

The Premier deprecated a revival of past controversies. "Let us consider the problem anew," he said. "It is the best way of proceeding. It is the only way we can secure absolute national unity. I shall be very surprised if you are not quite satisfied with the Government's statement which made, first, we must get in closer contact with the Allies and see that there is no declaration that will in the least interfere with Allied concord, goodwill and co-operation, but be assured it will be the chief concern of the Government to see that the great industries on which the strength of the country depends shall be developed and strengthened." (Cheers.)

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THE KAISER'S UNHOLY SPELL.

A RUDE SHOCK NECESSARY.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Speaking at a Canadian luncheon in London, Sir R. L. Borden said a rude shock than any yet experienced was necessary to break the unholy spell which the Kaiser and his henchmen had cast over the German people and there were premonitory indications that such a shock might not be far distant. Apart from the battle shock of armies, the Allies had resources and powers on which their attention is being centered; for example, the mastery of the air was passing to the Allies and if war could not be carried into Germany by land or by sea, it could be hurled on her from the air. Those who rejected at the martyrdom of other nations must learn the real meaning of the horror which they had forced upon the world.

THE RESOURCES OF THE ALLIES.

The Allies, especially Great Britain and the United States, had another best powerful resource, the possibilities of which the enemy is beginning to realise. Great Britain and the United States, through their command of natural resources and raw materials, could place upon the industrial and commercial development of Germany a restriction against which she would struggle in vain. Germany must be made clearly to understand that this tremendous and world-wide power would be exercised relentlessly, not against a regenerate Germany but against the Germany of to-day. Let Germany prove herself regenerate by casting out the unclean spirit of militarism and the sordid lust of world-domination and making such poor compensation as is possible for all the evil she has wrought, then we will listen to her, but until then her name will be anathema.

BRITISH SERVICE PAY IN CHINA.

TIMES SAYS THE POSITION IS EMINENTLY UNSATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

At a meeting of the China Association the President (Mr. Anderson) drew attention to the grievance of British Service men in China owing to their salaries being reckoned in sterling and paid in dollars which were now worth 3/6 [not yet!—Ed.] compared with 1/6 before the war.

The Times comments that the Government's decision last year to bear half the loss in exchange does not go very far. It is believed that an inter-Departmental Committee agreed that a further revision is necessary as regards Consular and Diplomatic pay, but that there are still difficulties in the way of doing anything more for the Naval and Military Services. The Times says the whole position is eminently unsatisfactory. It seems particularly curious that the offer which it is understood the Hongkong Government made to bear the whole loss by exchange by the Naval and Military Services in war time has been declined from Home.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 31.

The Silver Market is steady.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then allow the child to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.
FRENCH REPULSE RAIDS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

A French communiqué says:—

South-west of Rheims a German attack on Eligny mountain was repulsed after a lively fight.

The enemy made several raids in the region of Four-de-Paris and on the right bank of the Meuse. The enemy lost heavily and we took prisoners.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

British and French bombers on July 28th dropped over 20 tons of projectiles on cantonments and troops in the Ardennes and Vesle valleys, on Fismes, Compiègne, Morcuil and Bazoches railway stations and on Mont Notre Dame aerodrome. Thirty-six tons were dropped on the following day on objectives in the same region. Fires and explosions were observed at Fismes, Aincourt and Bazoches.

Chasing squadrons in the course of numerous combats brought down 14 German machines.

French and British aeroplanes brought down, on July 30th, 18 enemy aeroplanes.

AMERICANS CAPTURE FURTHER POSITIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

An American official message says:—

Those of the enemy who penetrated in the region of Seringes-et-Nesles were casualties or captured.

South-westward of Bois Meunier, after severe bayonet fighting, we drove the enemy into the woods.

We have captured Grimettes Wood and reached Griges village.

GERMAN RESISTANCE GROWING STRONGER.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

A Havas Agency message states:—

The situation on the Tardenois battle-front remained the same yesterday which does not mean it has come to a standstill.

It seems the Germans have arrived at their positions of defence, for their resistance is growing stronger, probably in order to gain time to save part of the enormous materials accumulated south of the Ardennes before the offensive of July 15 in view of the advance south of the Marne. But the new front not being a straight line gives the Allies possibilities of manoeuvre of which they will take advantage. The necessity of advancing our artillery and material from the rear to keep pace with the enemy's retreat also explains the actual temporary slackness, but now our guns are on new positions and setting to work. The fight is not ended yet, but the present situation is clearly most favourable to the Allies. It is, therefore, in vain that the Germans have used 80 Divisions in the Soissons-Champagne battle. In the Soissons-Rheims bulge alone the Kronprinz engaged 45 Divisions, several of them repeatedly. The Germans can never launch a further attack more powerful than the one which had failed so pitifully.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully carried out a raid in the neighbourhood of Lens.

Hostile artillery has been active at Villers-Brattonnux, Buquoy, Merris and Metec.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

EXTENSIVE-BOMBING RAIDS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Air Ministry states that in addition to the attacks reported on July 30th, we bombed the station at Laehr. We dropped on the night of July 30th two tons on the Boche magnet works, the Daimler works and the railway station at Stuttgart, setting on fire the station. We also bombed Heggenau station and barracks causing a heavy explosion. We bombed and machine-gunned Remilly junction and two aerodromes. We attacked Coblenz on the morning of July 31st, but clouds prevented observation. We twice attacked the station and factories at Saarbrücken.

Our first formation encountered many hostile scouts before reaching its objective. A bitter fight ensued in which four British machines were lost. The remainder bombed their objective but were again heavily attacked on the return journey, the British losing three more machines. We disabled one enemy machine. Our second attack was completely successful. Bombs were seen on the factory. Despite all attacks all our machines returned.

PRESTON COTTON OPERATIVES STRIKE.

LONDON, July 31.

The Preston cotton workers have struck demanding a 25 percent increase on their current wages.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and constitution and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BOASTFUL PROCLAMATION BY THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.

A message from Berlin says the Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the Army and Navy eulogising their fighting spirit and acclaiming their victories won in the past four years of war. The Kaiser says the battles won in recent months are amongst the most famous deeds in German history. Concluding, he says: "You are in the midst of the hardest struggle, but the entire Fatherland is certain that the desperate efforts of the enemy will be foiled."

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 31.

A wireless Austrian official message states:—

In Albania the enemy under continuous pressure has evacuated the front lines at many points.

AIR-RAIDS IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

An Italian naval official message says:—

British aviators and Italian naval airmen are continuing intensive attacks off the Albanian coast. On July 26 a British squadron on fire 26 bombed railway stations on the fire the Albanian railway stations. Italian aeroplanes on July 25 bombed installations and trenches in the neighbourhood of Ardenica monastery. All the aviators returned safely.

ANOTHER LANSLOWNE LETTER.

KNOCK-OUT BLOW NOT POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Lord Lansdowne in a further letter contends that the war will not be ended by a knock-out blow. He does not affirm positively that a preliminary agreement upon essential points and profitable conversations are in prospect at present but he says there are abundant indications that such occasions may arise in the near future when we should be prepared to meet them in a reasonable spirit. He agrees, however, that sooner than accept a dishonourable peace we should be ready to fight to the bitter end.

Lord Lansdowne appeals to the Allies to define not their war aims but their preliminary conditions towards peace. He quotes General Smuts' speech of May 17, as finally obliterating the theory of a knock-out blow and pointing the way to realisation of a victory permanently securing under President Wilson's "idealism" relief from German militarism, and says the test of its completeness will be found in the enemy's readiness to discard the doctrines of the extreme militarists and accept terms which he would never have been allowed to consider at the beginning of the war.

Lord Lansdowne concludes by suggesting that the present is not an inopportune moment for consideration of reasonable proposals because at present we are more confident than ever as regards our ability to hold our own in the deadly struggle.

MEATLESS WEEKS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.

A Berlin telegram states that the four ration is being increased but the first meatless week starts on August 1st, seven pounds of potatoes being substituted.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

A Havas agency message states:—

From Berné it is reported that in Berlin the first week without meat will begin on August 1st.

MEATLESS DAYS IN FRANCE OVER.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

A Havas Agency message states:—

The three weekly meatless days which have been in force for a short time in France have just been done away with, the live stock having been sufficiently reconstituted.

CHINESE COOLIES IN FRANCE.

SAVINGS BANK SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gerahon Stewart, Mr. Macpherson stated that a savings bank scheme had recently been established for Chinese coolies in France.

PROBABLE GENERAL ELECTION.

BRITISH PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Daily Chronicle says the feeling is growing that a General Election before the end of the year is undesirable. Seeing that the overwhelming majority of the people favours the war all official party organisations dislike the idea.

The Times says the opposition to an election comes from extreme pacifists and hard-shelled reactionaries but it tells plainly that an early election is as inevitable as the rising sun.

ENEMY PARTY IN ARABIA DISPERSED.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

A War Office telegram from Aden reports that our cavalry dispersed an enemy party westward of Sheikh Hothman, killing twenty.

(Continued on Page 6.)

LIVER AIDS.

PHOSPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS

Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from Waste Matter.

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British throughout for nearly 90 years. Is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germfree supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as, when drawn from the spring.

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AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON: BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

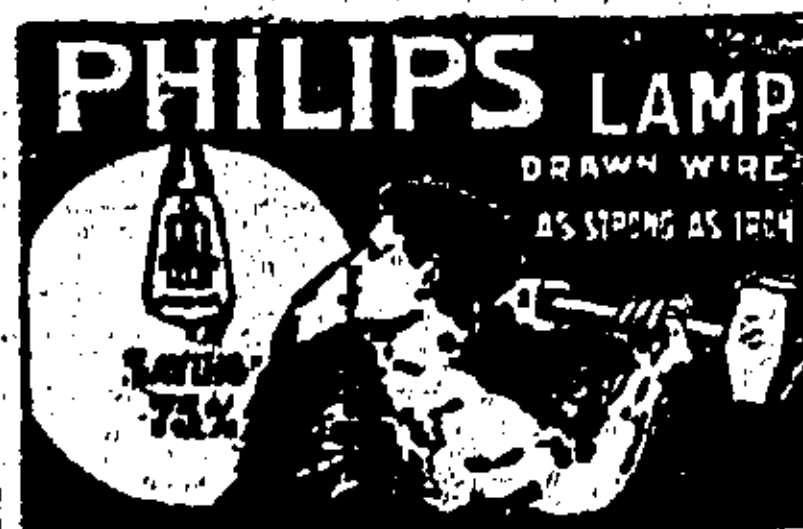
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